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The New Mexican is the oldest newspaper in New Mexico. It is sent to every Postoffice in the Territory and has a large and growing circulation among the intelligent and progressive people of the southwest.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Wanted: One cent a word each insertion. Local: Ten cents per line each insertion. Reading Local: Preferred position: Twenty-five cents per line each insertion. Displayed: Two dollars an inch, single column, per month in daily. One dollar an inch, single column, in either English or Spanish Weekly. Additional prices and particularly given on receipt of copy of matter to be inserted.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25.

Five men-of-war are on the way to reinforce Admiral Dewey's fleet in the Philippine islands waters. They are the Philadelphia, the Monterey, the Bennington, the Yorktown and the Charleston. Twenty thousand troops are also on the way there. Now let Spain send reinforcements to Manila all she desires. There is no question as to the outcome of the fray.

Don Valeriano Weyler is not coming over here to fight. He thought the matter over and will remain at home and at a safe distance. He will take it all out in abusing the people of this country with his mouth and by calling them "Yankee pigs" in the sessions of the cortes. He knows that this sort of business is safe for him. Weyler is no one's fool after all.

The Hon. William L. Wilson, author of the so-called Wilson tariff, ex-postmaster general under Grover Cleveland and president of the University of Virginia, has decided that we do not want the Philippine islands. That ought to settle it, but strange and incomprehensible, as it may appear, there are a few millions of men in this country, who hold a different view. How dare they?

Mr. Richard Croker and Dr. Parkhurst have both gone to Europe for rest and recreation. Croker makes a first-class living by bossing Tammany Hall and Parkhurst does the same by fighting it. Of the two, sensible people will prefer Croker. The other man is a sham and a humbug. Croker at any rate makes no pretensions. The other fellow has his lot in heaven pre-empted, if people believe him.

The Democratic leaders in Massachusetts, who, to be sure, have not much to lead, are trying to induce Republicans to run for congress in several of the districts of that state. They have made up their minds that they would like to

win once in a great while and if they cannot do better they will run Republicans on Democratic tickets. Great is the wisdom of the average Democratic boss.

Major General Merritt is one of the ablest officers in the army. He is on his way to Manila. His representations to the War department have resulted in the assignment of a good and sufficient fighting force for the Philippine islands. General Merritt will give a good account of himself and of his men, never fear.

The Spaniards and Spanish sympathizers in Mexico will take it all out in talking, no more and no less. President Porfirio Diaz has that country under pretty good control and he will see, that all this sympathy business goes no further than talk. General Diaz can be relied upon in this matter.

The attacks of the Las Vegas Optic on the national administration are viewed with great apprehension and fear in Washington. So says a private dispatch from the nation's capital. The New Mexican, however, hopes and trusts that matters are not quite as bad as reported and that the administration in Washington still survives.

The wicked Matt Quay and the truly good and pious John Wanamaker are both delegates to the Pennsylvania state convention that meets next month for the nomination of candidate for governor. The signs of the time point strongly to the probability, that the wicked senator will make minced meat of the truly moral and pious John. But it is a long lane that has no turn, and Mr. Wanamaker will get even with Mr. Quay in the world to come.

The Oregon state election takes place early next month. The free silver men, the Democrats, the Popocrats and the Populists are making a desperate effort to carry the state. They have one ticket in the field. The Republicans are united and are making a good fight. The result will be watched with great interest. Little Rhody last April went overwhelmingly Republican. The indications are that Oregon will follow suit. The state could not possibly do any better.

The Eddy Argus, by the way, one of the very best and most valuable weekly papers in the southwest, pays Governor Otero the following well deserved compliment:

"Colonel Leonard Wood, commanding the 1st United States volunteer cavalry, has complimented Governor Otero upon the magnificent body of men supplied by New Mexico. This is high praise, and must be especially pleasing to the governor, who has been zealous in his efforts to see that the quota from New Mexico was filled only with tried and true men. The people of the territory have a full appreciation of Governor Otero's earnest endeavor and his full success."

War or no war, politics must be attended to anyway. This is a gentle and mild hint to the leaders of the Republican party in this territory that a campaign, and an important campaign, is coming on. The election of a Democratic delegate to congress and of a

Democratic legislative assembly means no statehood within the next two years and much injury and detriment to the material advancement and progress of the territory. The leading men of the Republican party in this territory should be up and doing.

Cervera's great strategy in entering the harbor of Santiago de Cuba and allowing himself to be bottled up there by an American squadron is a most wonderful feat of naval strategy. If Spain is satisfied, this country is and no mistake about it.

The capture or destruction of the U. S. S. Oregon would have been a magnificent thing for the cause of Spain. The prestige of such a move would have been enormous for Spain. Admiral Cervera with a powerful fleet was in the very waters the Oregon was sailing in but did not dare to intercept the ship and she proceeded on her way to Florida after a voyage of 13,000 miles as unconcerned and as safe as if no Spanish fleet had been in Caribbean waters. Cervera may be a great naval strategist and a very brave and determined officer, but so far he has done very little to deserve such a reputation.

The yellow journals are jumping the good administration in great shape because they are no longer allowed to steal official news and disseminate information concerning naval and army movements that are of benefit to the enemy and keep the Madrid government informed of every move made. But as the people of the country approve of the action of the administration, the situation is not as direful and awful as it might otherwise be.

Don Carlos, the pretender, who wants to be king Carlos VII of Spain, might have been monarch of that country, had he been willing to abate his claim to rule as an absolute monarch and sovereign by the grace of God. The present prime minister, Sagasta, went to him in 1868 and offered him the crown on the condition that he would sign a constitution and be a limited monarch. He was then but 19 years of age, but he replied, like a true Bourbon: "I will sign nothing. When I come to my throne I will rule my land as I and the ministers I choose see fit." He still holds the same rigid notions of what true kingship is. For that reason he is likely to die uncrowned.

The mobilization of 110,000 soldiers within a month is considered by military authorities as simply marvelous, when it is taken into consideration that four weeks ago this country had a standing army of only 25,000 men with no reserve troops system, except the National Guards of the several states and territories in which there is no such thing as compulsory service, as exists in all European countries, except England. The War department is doing great work, but is being hindered by the rabid free silver men in the senate and house of representatives of the United States in congress assembled, who hold 16 to 1 higher than anything else, even higher than the honor and dignity of

the nation and the well being of the citizen soldiery of the United States, now being assembled for the purpose of war against a foreign foe.

The San Juan County Index remarks, concerning the New Mexican's flag fund:

"A good sized sum has been raised by the SANTA FE NEW MEXICAN principally among the ladies of the capital city for the praiseworthy purpose of purchasing and presenting a suitable silk flag to the cavalry volunteers. The flag is being made and it is expected that the presentation will take place in San Antonio. An effort is being made to arrange an excursion from Santa Fe for that purpose. This is a creditable and patriotic stroke of enterprise on the part of our contemporary, the NEW MEXICAN."

Right here it might just as well be remarked that the flag is nearly finished and will leave the factory some day this week. It will be kept here a couple of days on exhibition in the executive office and will then be sent to San Antonio, Tex., for formal presentation by Colonel Wood to the New Mexico squadron.

New Mexico Mineral Output.

The entire absence of refineries and the singular dearth of facilities for reducing ores, has the effect of militating greatly against New Mexico's prosperity as a mineral producing section. Eastern and foreign capitalists have the erroneous impression that New Mexico lags in the tail end of the mineral producing procession, and to correct this impression the NEW MEXICAN herewith gives a few facts and figures relative to the true status of affairs.

In the northeastern portion of the territory, Pueblo smelters receive the product, while from the northwestern, Durango smelters are supplied. These ores as a rule are oxidized ferruginous ores, very silicious, and are amenable to cheap process treatment of the cyanide or chlorination character. The ores supplied the Pueblo smelters range in value from \$30 to \$50 per ton. The cost of shipment is: Freight to railway \$7 to \$10 per ton; railway freight to Pueblo, \$3.50 to \$4 per ton; smelter charges, \$0 per ton; cost of production and development, \$3 to \$7 per ton. These figures make totals of from \$32.50 to \$30 per ton, lost in shipping to Colorado smelters. The same ores could be treated at home at a cost of \$2 to \$6 per ton. The exorbitant freighting, hauling and smelter charges absorb the profits and prevent the operator from accumulating a sufficient reserve fund for the erection of reduction plants near his property, for the reason that freighting facilities are poor and it is impossible for the miner, located from 30 to 50 miles from a railway, to ship more than 20 to 30 tons of ore per week. Thus much of this ore remains on the dump and is of no practical value, as only the very best can be shipped under the circumstances now obtaining. This class of ore must also be sacked and handled from two to three times. Some of the values are lost in this manner, and the extra labor required, cost of ore sacks, etc., increases the cost of production. But the chief objection is, that this ore which gives the local operator little or no remuneration, goes to swell the output of a state where smelting, cyanide and chlorination processes in abundance, enable the miner to work ore giving but \$7 to \$15 values, at a profit.

At present northern New Mexico is but a tributary to Colorado and has no distinction as a mineral producing territory, for its output, as well as the profits on the ores, are given to Colorado institutions.

From the southern portion of the territory, El Paso, Tex., Agua Calientes and Zacatecas, Mexico, are supplied with ore and there again New Mexico loses the credit of its mineral production.

The placer fields evidently contribute nothing to the mineral production of the territory, if statistics compiled by Colorado authorities (?) are to be credited, yet it is well known in this territory that the placer production amounts to hundreds of thousands of dollars annually. Much of this gold is sent to the mint or to Burlington at Denver for refining, and considerable more goes to Philadelphia and San Francisco. Many eastern companies who operate here have their retorted gold expressed direct to eastern banks, where it is sometimes held considerable time before refined.

As an illustration, the Moreno valley alone has produced in the past, \$5,000,000 in gold that is accounted for by the individuals and companies receiving it, yet statistics place the production at \$800,000, the remainder being credited to Colorado and other localities. The same can be said of every placer producing region in the territory. The placer gold production from land grants demanding royalties from the operators cannot be estimated because secrecy is observed and the grants get but small royalties on the actual production.

For 1897, the gold production of New Mexico is given by Colorado authorities as \$470,000 and the silver production as \$311,237. This, however, is but a small proportion of the actual output. Fully \$70,000 per month is produced in the Mogollons, which amounts to \$840,000 per annum, more than the total production credited to New Mexico.

Cook's Peak produces 350 tons of ore per week that averages \$25 per ton, in silver and lead, making an output of \$8,750 per week or \$455,000 per year. This ore is shipped to El Paso and credited to Texas or not credited at all. The Wicks, K. K., Richmond, Happy Jack, Snake group, Opportunity, Sherman, Prosper and Rex, at Hillsboro, alone produce nearly \$400,000 per annum. So far this year (four months) the above mines have produced 3,250 tons of high grade ore. A conservative value would be \$50 per ton. If the same average is pursued during the whole year Hillsboro will show a production of 9,000 tons of ore valued at \$450,000. This

will be greatly increased by the operations at Andrews. The Hillsboro district alone produces nearly as much as the total output credited to New Mexico. Silver City and Pinos Altos do even better and the production of this locality coupled with Hillsboro will give New Mexico considerably over \$1,000,000 production per year. When the eminent Colorado statistician digests these facts New Mexico will pile in Golden, San Pedro, Kingston, Corralitos, Kelly, Magdalena, Coehiti, Hell Canon, Chama, Hopewell, Red River, Elizabethtown, Baldy, White Oaks, Nogal, Water Canon, Hermosa, Chloride and a hundred other lode and placer districts and swell the grand total of New Mexico's mineral production until it will rank fifth in the galaxy of gold and silver mining states, despite its lack of capital for development and primitive methods of reduction.

Nowhere in the west do surface indications compare to New Mexico and development invariably shows the veins to be stronger and more permanent and the ore chutes more continuous than in Colorado, Montana, South Dakota or other regions that have had the advantage of unlimited capital, scientific development and improved treatment facilities.

As a means of giving New Mexico her just dues in production, and setting forth her superiority as a mining region, for the benefit of eastern and foreign capitalists, the matter of increased and new facilities for the reduction of ores should be agitated in every city having a tributary mining district. Local treatment is a matter of both protection and profit to the mining operator and is an incentive to prospecting. Many mines are now lying idle because they are located some distance from the railways and ore ranging from \$15 to \$40 per ton in value can not be produced from them at a profit. If eastern capital can not be interested in building such works, then home committees should take the matter in hand and raise sufficient money by local contributions.

Logical sites for ore reduction plants are: Raton, cyanide plant for Baldy district; Elizabethtown, electro-cyanide for Moreno and Sulphide districts; Hematite, chlorination, for Hematite district; Red River, smelter for Red River district; also smelter for copper ores for that district and Amizette; Mogollon, smelter and mills; Cooney, smelter; San Pedro, smelter; Golden, cyanide; Hillsboro, smelter and cyanide; Corralitos, smelter; Cook's Peak, smelter; Coehiti, chlorination; Hopewell, chlorination; White Oaks or Nogal, mills and cyanide works; Tularosa or La Luz, smelter; Las Cruces, cyanide; Santa Fe, cyanide or chlorination, smelter and refinery. Many other places could be mentioned where increased or new treatment facilities would have the effect of keeping New Mexico's mineral at home and stimulate prospecting and more active mining operations.

When the children are hungry, what do you give them? Food.

When thirsty? Water. Now use the same good common sense, and what would you give them when they are too thin? The best fat-forming food, of course. Somehow you think of Scott's Emulsion at once.

For a quarter of a century it has been making thin children, plump; weak children, strong; sick children, healthy.

Sole and \$1.00, all druggists. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

Notaries' Records. The New Mexican Printing Company has on sale blank records for the use of notaries public, with the chapter of the Compiled laws governing notaries, printed in the front. Will be delivered at any postoffice or express office on receipt of \$1.25.

THE SEVENTH Beet Sugar factory in the United States was erected at Eddy, New Mexico, in 1896, and made its first campaign, beginning November 15th, 1896, and closing February 15th, 1897.

THE CONTENT OF "SUGAR in the beet" of the crop grown in the Eddy and Roswell sections of the valley has proven to be more uniformly high than any other part of the United States.

FORTUNATELY the land is blessed with just the fertility to produce high grade beets, and

MORE FORTUNATELY the Peos Irrigation and Improvement Co. and the Roswell Land and Water Co. have an irrigation system of great magnitude, covering a vast body of the BEST SUGAR BEET lands on earth. The water is applied to the crop WHEN NEEDED.

THE SUN SHINES more hours in the day and more days in the year in Eddy and Chaves counties, New Mexico, than in any other section of the west.

PECOS IRRIGATION AND IMPROVEMENT CO.

EDDY, NEW MEXICO.

J. J. HAGEMAN, President. E. O. FAULKNER, Vice-President.

OR ROSWELL LAND AND WATER CO.

ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO.

The Timmer House
SILVER CITY, NEW MEXICO.

On the European Plan, or Board and Room \$1.50 to \$2 per day. Special rates by the week.

SPACIOUS SAMPLE ROOMS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS

When in Silver City Stop at the Best Hotel.

FRANK E. MILSTED, Prop.

HOTEL WELLINGTON

Formerly Welker's.

American and European Plans.

5th Street, Near U. S. Treasury,

Washington, D. C.

European Plan, \$1.00 per day and upward. First Class Restaurant and Cafe. American Plan, \$3.00 per day and upward. Transient and Permanent Guests.

L. M. FITCH, Proprietor.

The DAILY NEW MEXICAN will be found on file at the Hotel Wellington.

WATCH WORK A SPECIALTY

J. R. Hudson,
THE PIONEER

MEXICAN FILIGREE JEWELER

AND DEALER IN

Watches, Clocks, Optical Goods and Notions

SEWING MACHINE SUPPLIES.

SANTA FE NEW MEXICO

J. G. SCHUMANN,

DEALER IN

BOOTS, SHOES, and FINDINGS.

Santa Fe - N. M.

First-Class in all Particulars

-The Palace Hotel-
WM. VAUGHN, Prop.

FRANK HUDSON, Clerk.

No expense will be spared to make this famous hostelry up to date in all respects. Patronage solicited

Poll Tax Notice.

The city schools poll taxes are now due. The amount is \$1 for each citizen. The undersigned has appointed Robt. Johnson as his deputy for the collection of said tax and hereby advises all citizens that the said collector will call upon them for the payment thereof on and after June 1, 1898. All citizens are urged to pay their taxes promptly, as the payment of this tax promptly as same is to be used for the maintenance of the city schools during the coming year.

JOHN V. CONWAY, Clerk of Board of Education.

Attention, Owners of Dogs.

Notice is hereby given, that dog licenses must be taken out and paid for by the 1st of June next, as provided for by city ordinance. All dogs found without the regular license tag, on and after June 1 next, will be impounded as the city ordinance directs. The office of the city clerk from and after this date, will be in the brick building on Palace Avenue, known as Adams hall.

MARCELINO A. ORTIZ, City Clerk. Santa Fe, May 30, 1898.

HENRY KRICK,

SOLE AGENT FOR

Lemp's St. Louis Beer.

ALL KINDS OF MINERAL WATER

The trade supplied from one bottle for carload, mail order promptly filled.

QUADALUPE ST. - SANTA FE

SILVER CITY REDUCTION COMPANY, Silver City, Grant County, N. M.

This plant has been purchased and will be operated in the future by the estate of the late Senator George Hearst, of California, under the general management of D. B. Gillette, Jr. It is the intention of the present management to largely increase the capacity of the plant and equip it with every modern appliance for the successful and cheap treatment of ores and concentrates. Consignments and correspondence solicited. Advances will be made on ores.

184 separate analysis, chiefly carload lots, showed AN AVERAGE of 17.01 per cent sugar in beets; 84.1 per cent purity.

THIS REMARKABLE RESULT was accomplished by raw farmers, unacquainted with the culture of beet root, on new land and under very trying circumstances, as the factory was not assured until May, and a majority of the acreage was planted between JUNE 1st and AUGUST 10th.

THE SUGAR BOWL

Is the Rich Valley of the Rio Pecos.

GREAT SOUTHWEST

IN THE COUNTRY OF

EDDY AND CHAVES

OF NEW MEXICO.

GOOD SOIL makes the seed germinate.

WATER makes the plant grow.

SUNLIGHT puts the sugar in the BEET.

THE ONLY THING left to be desired that the Peos Valley has not on hand in abundance is FERTILITY. We need thirty farmers 500 heads of families each on a 40-acre farm.

NO FAIRER terms or conditions of sale of beet and fruit lands were ever made.

WRITE for particulars.

Every Blood Disease

Can not be cured by every so-called blood remedy. In fact, there are few blood remedies that really cure any blood disease. Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) is absolutely the only one which can have any effect whatever upon deep-seated, real blood diseases. There is not a disease of the blood, it matters not how obstinate, which it does not promptly reach and permanently cure. The greatest claims for S. S. S. are made by those whom it has cured.

THROWN FROM A HORSE.

Mr. H. Kuhn, of Marion, Kas., writes: "A few years ago my granddaughter, Bertha Whitwood, was thrown from a horse, sustaining a contusion of the scalp, which resulted in blood poisoning. For more than a year there were running sores on her head and neck, which the constant treatment of the best physicians failed to arrest. As a last resort S. S. S. was used, soon affording relief, and in a few months she was cured entirely."

YEARS OF SUFFERING.

Mr. Chas. Glenn, 1563 Dudley St., Cincinnati, writes: "From childhood I was afflicted with a terrible itching skin disease, for which I have been treated constantly for years. My entire body was covered with blotches, and some of the best physicians in this city have endeavored to cure me. S. S. S. is the only remedy equal to the disease, however, for it has cured me completely, and I shall never cease praising it."

ABLAZE WITH ERYSIPELAS.

Miss Ada Wainwright, of Alamo, Tenn., says: "I have suffered agonies with bone erysipelas; one of my limbs became so inflamed that it had to be lanced constantly. The best physicians treated me for three years, and I was finally declared incurable. Some one suggested S. S. S., and the first bottle made an improvement. Six bottles effected a cure, leaving my skin clear and pure, without a sign of the dreadful disease."

COVERED WITH SORES.

Mr. H. L. Myers, 100 Mulberry Street, Newark, N. J., writes: "For two years my body was covered with a mass of itching sores caused by impure blood, which gave me incessant pain. I was given various treatment, but got worse steadily, the best physicians being unable to relieve me. A few bottles of S. S. S. cured me completely, and I am sure it has no equal as a blood remedy."

Purely Vegetable

Swift's Specific is the only purely vegetable blood remedy,—guaranteed to contain not a particle of mercury, potash, arsenic, or other harmful mineral ingredient. It cures every blood disease. There is Nothing Half as Good.